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General Summary of News.

Since our last, we have received some English Journals from Madras, as well as the Papers of that Settlement, in which indeed all the important intelligence that the former contained has already transpired, and been transcribed from them by our Papers here. We have selected some of the more striking incidents that appeared to us on our going through them.

A file of American Papers to the end of February was yesterday put into our hands, and in these also we have found some matter for observation.

Our intelligence from Bombay, extends to the 4th of the present month, but the date of the European News, at that Presidency, is still anterior to that of Madras. The local information from thence will be found in its proper place.

From the interior we have received several communications, which have all the same tendency to remove apprehension regarding the anticipated famine, and go to prove that the rains have been very general, and extended to all the provinces in India, in which grain is grown; and the opinion generally entertained is, that though there may be a deficiency in some of the smaller and inferior grains, on which the lower orders of the natives principally subsist, yet that there will be no absolute want of a sustenance fully adequate to the demand of the population in others.

EUROPE.

Spain.—The affairs of Spain, seem to be still in a most unsettled and unsatisfactory state, and attract from that circumstance, a large share of public attention in Europe.

An extract of a private communication from Irun, which is given in one of the English Papers, conveys the following distracted picture of the interior of that unhappy country.

"It is yet impossible to state with accuracy the purposes of those armed bands which, from the mountains of the Sierra Morena have descended upon La Mancha, where they have committed various ravages. Of this we are certain, that they are very numerous, and that a great proportion of them consist of men who have served in the army or among the Guerillas.—They have even proceeded so far as to levy heavy contributions at Santa Cruz, and even Madridejos in the centre of the province. Several travellers whom they took were liberated after two or three days detention.

In consequence of these hostile demonstrations, Government has marched several bodies of troops to Ciudad Real, Almpo, and other situations on the plain at the foot of the mountains. The centre of these cantonments will be Tembleque, and a detachment of Royal Carabineers has been dispatched here. It is obvious that the Government feels considerably alarmed, more especially as these banditti have greatly increased within the last month. The utmost silence is observed by the Ministry regarding these disorders; and it

is not easy to ascertain to what extent the prevailing reports are or are not exaggerated.

It is said that the Court of Rio Janeiro has refused to give up Monte Video, until restitution is made of Olivenza and other Cantons, which formerly belonged to Portugal. Many vessels laden with wheat have arrived at Cadiz, from the coast of Africa; their cargoes are to form part of the provisions for the expedition to Chili. We are assured that the vessels of war which are to convoy the armament are nearly equipped, and transports are entering the harbour from all quarters. If when he arrives in America, conciliation is unavailing, Count Abisbal is to carry the war to the utmost extremity.

It is said that the Government intends to relax its severity towards the prisoners in the fortress of Ceuta. A general amnesty, and the recall of all Spaniards who have taken shelter in foreign countries, is also talked of. How far it will be effectual, is yet to be seen. The Police Officers stationed in the passes of the Pyrennees, have seized, within a few days, a number of foreign papers and pamphlets, proscribed by the Inquisition, which were attempted to be introduced into Spain.—They were sent immediately to the Grand Inquisitor at Madrid."

We have before spoken of the distress experienced in Spain for money, and the inadequacy of the Royal Treasury to furnish the funds necessary for the equipment of its armaments, and the current pay of its civil expenditure. The following extract of a Letter from the Islands of Tenerife, which are subject to the Spanish Government, show the measures pursued to remedy this.

"We are suffering the most cruel oppression from the Government of Madrid sending orders periodically to levy contributions on us, which the impoverished state of our islands renders impossible to pay to any extent to satisfy our rapacious rulers. To the last of these orders our Governor, a humane man, represented the utter impossibility of compliance. The reply he received by return of mail, was the commands of the King to prepare for the reception of a regiment of Catalans (the most ferocious of all the Spanish soldiery), who are to be quartered on such of the inhabitants as may be unfortunate enough not to be able to pay.

We are besides threatened with a visit from the grand expedition from Cadiz, as it passes along for Buenos Ayres. The one sent last year to Peru, stopped here for a supply of provisions, which distressed us much to pay for, though they did not get half what was called for, and they stood in need of. It was said, after they were out of sight, that if the real destination was so distant as the Pacific, that the unfortunate soldiers, 2,000, must perish of hunger. They were made to believe that the voyage was only to Porto Rico, which would not exceed 25 days at most."

The above is the convoy of transports and frigate taken by the Chili squadron in the Pacific; what may be the fate of the one now pending, remains yet to be seen.

The Spanish expedition under the orders of O'Donnel, who are now encamped in the environs of Cadiz, is said to be composed of 20,000 men. The naval forces are under the command of Vice Admiral Morillo; the latter is stated to be a man in years, but still vigorous and active.

The following paragraphs on the subject of certain rumours from this quarter, are from the London Morning Post.

"The report in a Morning Paper of the two new frigates which had arrived from the United States at Buenos Ayres, having gone round Cape Horn to join Lord Cochrane's fleet, is incorrect. We have seen a letter from the Chili Deputy at Buenos Ayres to his Correspondent in London, dated the 6th December, in which he distinctly says that these two frigates still remain in Buenos Ayres.

It appears that some hard fighting preceded the capture of the Spanish 50 gun ship, called the Reyna Maria Isabel, in the port of Talcaguano. The Independents had 27 killed and 22 wounded. The above prize is represented as a most valuable vessel, 2 years old, perfectly well fitted out, and an extremely fast sailer."

We may add to this a singular document issued by O'Higgin, in Chili, to repress the licentiousness of the Monks, whom he complains of as night-walkers, as it appears in a London Paper:

"I have leafed with the greatest grief to my heart that at all hours of the night, there are to be found in the streets Monks, of what order however is unknown, who are the greatest scandal to the neighbourhood. As the supreme Magistrate of a Catholic State, it is my duty to put an entire stop to an abuse so pernicious: For this purpose I do hereby strictly charge, that all the superiors of the religious communities, watch over those of their order strictly, guarding them according to the principles of their Institution, availing themselves of all their authority to enforce obedience, letting their inferiors know, that if they are patriots, they ought to conform to the irreprehensible customs to which all feel themselves bound; that the Governor, and the rest of the Magistrates of the State, promptly aid such superiors in doing what they may deem necessary, to enforce regularity in the lives of those subject to their controul:

This edict shall be circulated to the Judges, and to the Military Commanders, that it may be enforced; that the night watch and patrols who may meet with any Monk abroad from his convent at night may apprehend him, and carry him before his superior, who, without the least hesitation, shall punish him according to the regulations of the Order. This *bando* shall be transcribed by the Minister of State, and that it may more effectually be executed, each Superior shall make it public to his subjects in full community, and circulate it to the Monasteries of the jurisdiction."

ASIA.

The Bombay Gazette of the 4th instant, conveys several articles of nautical intelligence which will be found in our Shipping page. The following paragraphs of local intelligence are given from the same source:—

"The ship that arrived on Saturday from Muscat, confirms the report of the Imaum's preparations for the attack of Ras-ul Khyma, but how far his political relations with the Pasha of Egypt will allow him to act, is not yet ascertained; for that some jealousy already exists between those powers, and that the Pasha has been temporizing since his occupation of Dheriah, is evident enough; and, after all, it is perhaps the best policy, as the religious prejudices of the Mahomedan would condemn the whole nation of the Wahabees to extirpation. We are convinced that a treaty of commerce may be entered into with these states that would be beneficial to both parties. The size and equipment of their vessels might be so prescribed, as to make them unfit for the purposes of war, and a factory might be established at their capital."

Our private Letters from Bombay, give us every reason to believe, that an Expedition under Sir William Kier, will be dispatched against these Joasmees, immediately after the rains, and we are satisfied, that such a step will be more effectual, than any Treaty of Commerce, which could be entered into, with men who have no acknowledged Chief or great head, who are split and divided into as many parties as there are tribes, and who instead of being bound by one common tie, either of national feeling, interest, or religion, have been repeatedly at war among themselves.

Lady Keir, is about to leave Bombay, as we perceive by the following account of an Entertainment given on the occasion, which is contained in the Bombay Gazette.

"On Friday last, the friends of Lady Grant Keir, gave her Ladyship a farewell Ball and Supper at Lowjee Castle, the hospitable owner of which afforded to the Stewards all the accommodation and assistance in his power. Under their superintendence the avenue was lighted up, and the house tastefully illuminated. On the passage to the dancing room, a transparency of the *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, under sail, met the eye of the visitors, under which were the following appropriate lines.

"Farewell! but whenever we welcome the hour;

"That awakens the season of mirth in our bower;

"Then we'll think of the friend who once welcomed it too;

"And our minds shall revert to Old England and you."

The ball room itself was decorated in the most chaste and appropriate manner, the drapery blue and crimson, with silver trimmings. The music was excellent, and the brilliant effect of the chandeliers, particularly those on the pedestals, threw a magic ensemble over the fairy scene. The ball was opened by Mr. Bell, and Lady Keir, and followed up by all the beauty and fashion of our little Island, through several successive sets.

At 1 o'clock about 200 persons sat down to an excellent supper, where all the delicacies of the season and the best wines, combined with the attention and politeness of the Stewards, to make it really "*the feast of reason and the flow of soul*." After the usual toasts were given, Mr. Bell addressed Lady Keir in a neat and appropriate speech, expressive of his regret, and of that of the whole settlement, in the prospect of losing her Ladyship so soon. These sentiments, so accordant with the general feeling of respect and esteem for her Ladyship, brought forth the loudest plaudits; and, on "a speedy and safe passage to her Ladyship and the *Katherine Forbes*" being given, the acclamations made the welkin roar.

After supper the merry dance was resumed, and kept up to an early hour."

Madras.—From Madras we learn that the arrival of the ship Oracabesso at that port from the Isle of France had brought intelligence of the death of the Recorder of Bombay, as stated in the following paragraph:

"Accounts were received at the Presidency on Friday from Port Louis, of the death of Sir Alexander Anstruther, Recorder of Bombay. Sir Alexander had long been ill of a dangerous complaint, and had proceeded to the Isle of France for the benefit of his health; but he expired on the 16th of July. In consequence of this event, Sir George Cooper, the Junior Puisne Judge on this Bench, is making immediate preparations to proceed overland to Bombay by Tappal to fill the vacant seat of Justice. The learned Judge intends to leave the Presidency in the course of the week.

Two new Judges have been appointed to Ceylon in the room of the late Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Johnstone, who has retired, and the late Sir William Coke. Mr. Justice Giffard, the late Advocate Fiscal at Columbo, is appointed to the Puisne Justiceship."

ST. HELENA.

Very contradictory accounts, as we have often seen, are given to the Public of the affairs and transactions at the Island, and indeed where private Letters are the *only* channels of communication, there is much less danger of contradiction, and consequently less chance of arriving at the truth than where the communications are open and public as through the Press. The following contains some facts that we have not before seen and purports to be from a Letter dated at St. Helena in February last.

"There has been no occurrence here of any interest to our friends at home for some time; all has been as rapid and monotonous as the harbour duty on a home station, only with far greater privations. But at length, a *buz* has been created—Mr. Stokoe, the surgeon of the flagship, whom Bonaparte accepted as his medical attendant, after the return home of Mr. O'Meara has incurred the displeasure of the Governor, and returns to England in the Trincomalee. The facts are, I understand, these.

When Mr. Stokoe consented to succeed Mr. O'Meara, and before he had made any visit to Bonaparte, he made it the *sine qua non* of his accepting the situation, with Sir Hudson Lowe, that he should not be required to detail any familiar conversations into which he might be drawn, or any circumstances which he might overhear at Longwood; but pledging himself, as a British officer, that if any thing should come to his knowledge in which his allegiance to his King and country would be compromised by his secrecy, he would then instantly give information to the Governor. This has passed on until a few days since, when Bonaparte was suddenly seized with serious illness, in the middle of the night. Mr. Stokoe, as soon as the necessary forms were gone through, visited him, and found that he had had a slight apoplectic fit. After a few hours he appeared free from the attack, but it had left a considerable degree of indisposition.

Mr. Stokoe made official reports of the circumstances to Sir Hudson Lowe and Admiral (Plampin,) and gave copies of them to Bonaparte. Whether it was this latter circumstance, or whether Mr. S. had represented Bonaparte as being in a worse state of health than suited the predisposed notions of Sir Hudson, is not known; but he was instantly forbid to go to Longwood—was threatened to be tried by a Court-martial—or, as an act of mitigation of his offence, he was told he might invalid home. Of course he preferred the latter, as the least incommodious to him, and he sails to-morrow in the Trincomalee. The reports were drawn up, of course, with conscientious accuracy; and were such as the case demanded. I understand Buonaparte is really in a serious state of ill-health. His dwelling is sealed against all visitors."

Dr. Stokoe's arrival in England, and the result of his examination before Ministry, on the 6th of April, we have noticed before. We find the following paragraph in an English Paper, confirming it.

Dr. Stokoe came to England from St. Helena, in consequence of a difference of opinion between him and Sir Hudson Lowe, as to his duty respecting the reports of conversations he had with Bonaparte. This gentleman, we understand, was on Tuesday examined by ministers, and the result has been, that he is immediately to resume his functions at St. Helena. The inference from this is, that his conduct has been fully approved of. We understand that it had been required of him to report every word communicated by Bonaparte, even in confidence, and that whether it could have any relation to the political condition of the prisoner or not; and that he had refused to accede to this requisition of Sir Hudson Lowe.

AMERICA.

There have been discovered a great number of graves of the Merrimack river, of the following description. They are mostly found on smaller or larger mounds, from 12 inches to four feet high; the graves are from 12 to 24 inches deep, in regular rows.

The subjects were all buried on their right sides, with their heads to the east. The coffin is made of a flat stone in the bottom, one on either side, and at each end. Not one grave is more than about four feet long; and we have in the house now the skeleton of one (containing a complete set of the second teeth), which measured only 23 inches from the head to the foot stone.

Another letter from the same quarter says—A curious subject of speculation is now agitating the medical and scientific members of this town. A burial ground, distant about 20 miles, on the river Merrimack, has been discovered, containing a great number of graves, marked by head and foot stones, none of which exceed four feet in length.

The graves are lined with flat smooth stones, and the head stones all point to the east. The subjects of these tombs are discovered, upon taking away the earth that covers them (the depth of the grave not exceeding 18 inches), in perfect form, though the process of decay renders it impossible to obtain any entire specimens of bones.

The head of these Lilliputians is strangely disproportionate to their tiny frames. The jaw-bones are of the ordinary size, and the teeth evidently those of persons of mature age. The thigh-bone about the length and thickness of your thumb, and the length of the frame rarely exceeding three feet.

It is stated in The Utica Patriot, that Bishop Hobart recently visited the Oneida Indians, for the purpose of administering the sacrament and ordinances of the church. On this occasion, the morning prayer was read, in their own language, by Mr. Eleazer Williams, a young man of Indian extraction, who has been regularly educated, and who is licensed by the bishop as the religious instructor of the Indians.

The Indians present joined in the service with great solemnity and devotion, and many of them repeated the responses. They were addressed at considerable length by the bishop, Mr. Williams, acting as interpreter; who also interpreted to them the various offices of baptism, confirmation, and the Lord's supper, which the bishop administered.

Twenty-four children were baptized, 89 Indians, young persons and adults, confirmed, and 24 received the holy communion. None were confirmed but those who had been previously prepared by Mr. Williams; and among the number were several of those called the second Christian party, who, about two years since solemnly professed the Christian faith.

This renunciation of Paganism was the result of repeated and long conferences with Mr. Williams, on the evidences of Scripture, and on the nature of the doctrines and duties of Christianity. The place of worship being nearly filled by the Indians, the white people were necessarily excluded; but the few who were admitted were much impressed with the solemnity.

The reverence and devotion with which the Indians joined in the confessions—the supplications and prayers of the liturgy—the solemn attention with which they listened to the instructions and exhortations of the bishop—the humility and thankfulness, evidenced by their prostration on their knees, and by the tears which flowed down the cheeks of several of them, with which they devoted themselves, in the apostolic "laying on of hands," to the God who made them, and the Saviour who shed his blood for them, powerfully interested the feelings of all present.

Prospectus

Of a new Calcutta Hindoostanee Dictionary of common Corruptions and vulgar Phrases, with Jargon Dialogues, of great use in Calcutta, and the Mofussil.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Every national man, who has had any intercourse with the Natives of Calcutta, must lament the want of a Vulgar Anglo-Hindoostanee Dictionary, or a Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, I mean a Dictionary, including all the vulgarisms, barbarisms, "corruptions of ignorance and caprices of innovation," which debase and vilify, that once beautiful Tongue, so very justly and emphatically styled, THE GRAND POPULAR LANGUAGE OF INDIA.

This may appear a singular undertaking, but will any man deny, that it is a useful one? will any man deny, that the language, or rather *Lingo*, now current in Calcutta, among the Sircars and *Sablog*, is any thing but mere cant and gibberish, composed of Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Malay, Dutch, Portuguese, English, French, Italian and Spanish, as well as all the Dialects of the Dukhin, corrupted, curtailed, and amalgamated with the pure Hinduwee, in such a manner as to bid defiance to all grace and grammar. This is a serious truth, and sorry am I that it is true.

How the corruptions were brought about, I cannot positively say, but that Hadley and Fergusson and "such like unqualified poachers in the field of Hindoostanee Philology," had a hand in it, there can be little doubt. Doctor John Borthwick Gilchrist, that luminary of Eastern learning, and author of the English and Hindoostanee Dictionary, and other works of great utility to the Honorable East India Company's Servants, Civil and Military, sufficiently exposed their Tom-Thumb, Catch-penny productions, which bad as they were, he proved to be stolen from his own. Witness for instance, the word *Slut*,* which Hadley had appropriated to himself, and which the learned Philologist justly and feelingly laments,—"as a melancholy proof of his want of gratitude and candour."

But what could one man do against a host of Goths and Barbarians! The brazen age had commenced, and corruptions upon corruptions continued to pour in, till at last the language was inundated, and converted into a swamp, out of which sprung those rank Polyglot-weeds, which have now almost choked it.

This gipsy jargon however, such as it is, must be acquired, if we wish either to understand the natives of Calcutta, or be understood by them, for it happens oddly enough, that they pick up industriously all foreign corruptions and add them to their own, and by attempting to speak English, make use of almost as barbarous Hindoostanee as ourselves. This I repeat must be learnt. It is in vain to think you will make yourself understood by speaking what is generally called COLLEGE-LANGUAGE, or pure OORDOO.

That may pass up the Country, but it will not pass in Calcutta. The Colloquial Hindoostanee of these parts is a quite different Dialect, generally half, and sometimes two-thirds English, not pure English, but English corrupted, either by ourselves, to make it intelligible to the natives, or by the natives to naturalize it with their own; for instance, a Calcutta Native jargonist, if he has occasion to make use of the words *breeches*, *beefsteak*, *box*, &c. invariably converts them into *birgis*, *beefsteeshee*, *bukus*, &c. and we with equal readiness change *booe* into *boy*, *bunee* into *bunyan*, *Dalee* into *Dolly*, &c. These corruptions to be sure are frequently justifiable, for as few of the Hindoo Inhabitants wear *breeches*, or eat *beefsteaks*, they have no words to express them, and must therefore pronounce them as well as they can.

The same or nearly the same apology may be made for ourselves, when we substitute *boxes* for *bukshish*:—*Hocknock* for *hugnahug*:—*Cally paw* for *Khulafee*, &c. for we endeavour to reduce the foreign sound to one familiar to us.

A good specimen of these corruptions will be found in the Stranger's East Indian Guide to the grand Popular Language of India, improperly called Moors, by the author of the Hindoostanee Dictionary, Grammar, &c. This, with the learned author's permission, I propose to make the ground work of my Dictionary.

The collection indeed is small, not exceeding more than 300 words, whereas my DICTIONARY will contain as many thousand.

* Chootmeranee.

This, I trust, will turn out to be the most useful, and the best Dictionary of the Vulgar, or JARGON-HINDOOSTANEE extant. It will include all the words and phrases in the Stranger's East India Guide by Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, as also in the works of Hadley and Fergusson, together with many words and terms corrupted from the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, English, Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese, with a Scheme or Grammar of the Corruptions prefixed, to which will be added an Appendix containing Short Dialogues in the Vulgar Tongue, very useful to the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Servants, as well in Calcutta as in the Mofussil, &c.

The following may serve as a slight Specimen of the Dialogues, in the usual preposterous system of Orthography employed in general by the Jargonists.

DIALOGUES.

ENGLISH.	CALCUTTA HINDOOSTANEE.
Pray be silent.	Chup, you soor.
Khidmutgar bring the box of wafers from the desk.	Kis-my-gar, bakus ke wepur de-kus se low.
You Gardner bring some vegetable.	You Molly, dolly low. [keen.
Order a bottle of champagne.	Hookam kuro ek bowttul simp.
My friend, I fear you exaggerate.	Joot, you d—d soor.
Will you lend me 1000 rs.?	Hujjar roopy hum ko denga?
The mangoe fish are not fresh, do you hear?	Mungoe pis be kurta you, soono?
Give me some parsley.	Peeter sally de.
The horse is sick.	Gora sick-man hy.
You may now retire.	Jow jehanum.

Having now explained the Plan of my proposed work, I have only to hope that no man will envy me the task I have undertaken. I am not conscious that I trespass on any man's labours, and I trust that no one will trespass on mine. I labour for the public good, and expect no other recompence for my labours. If the judicious and learned but applaud, I care not for the sneers of the supercilious—I know I am an humble drudge, a mere pioneer in the road of literature, and that my duty in this particular department is not to clear away rubbish, but to add to it. '*Hoc opus, hic labor est*'—A mighty labor indeed, but it shall be performed.

Chandny Choak, }
Aug. 30, 1819. }

Your's
AN OLD INHABITANT OF CALCUTTA.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MONDAY, MARCH 8.

PENRYN ELECTION.

The adjourned debate was then resumed on the motion for a new writ for Penryn, in the room of Mr. Swann, whose election had been declared void.

Sir C. BURRELL, in rising to speak on this question, begged to assure the House that he took it up solely on public grounds, as he had no connexion whatever with the Borough of Penryn, nor with any individual connected with it. He proceeded to take a comprehensive view of the Report of the Committee, commenting, as he proceeded, on the evidence given for and against the late Member. He showed it appeared, from the testimony of various witnesses, that a number of individuals had received sums of money, varying from 8*l.* to 25*l.*, to influence their votes. He pointed out some inconsistencies in the proceedings of the Committee; and on a view of all the circumstances of the case he declared himself in favour of throwing open the borough. This did not appear to him one of those wild schemes to reform from which danger could be apprehended, but one that might be adopted with benefit to the country. It was not for him at present to propose that the borough of Penryn should be disfranchised, but he would move for a Committee to inquire further into certain corrupt practices and illegal transactions which appeared to have been in progress previous to, and during the late election for Penryn.

The SPEAKER begged to suggest that this motion could hardly be received as an amendment on the motion for a new writ. The universal practice in such cases had been, to move that the Speaker should not issue his writ till a certain day, and thus put off the proceeding from time to time till a decision had been come to, on the merits of the case. This course in the present instance, it would be most proper to pursue.

Sir C. BURRELL, felt obliged to the Speaker for setting him right. He would then move that the issuing of the writ should be suspended for a week.—[“A mouth” was here called out by several voices.]—As it seemed to be the feeling of the House that a longer period should be named, he would move that the writ should not be issued till that day month.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had great difficulty in rising to discuss this question, as he must confess that he had not been able to pay that close attention to the subjects which it deserved from its importance, not only to the character of many individuals, but to the character of the House itself. He however could find in the statement of the Honourable Gentleman, nothing that ought to induce the House to alter the constitution of the borough in question by throwing it open to those who had not heretofore enjoyed the right of voting. It had undoubtedly been shown that several instances of bribery had occurred but nothing had been proved that went so far to inculcate the great body of the electors, as to justify a measure of such severity. In a case where the punishment must fall on the innocent as well as the guilty, the House ought to pause before they decided on taking the course which had been recommended to them. He could not conceive a more injurious precedent than that which would be established if the House were to appoint one Committee, as had been proposed, to try the decision of another with the same witnesses, to examine with precisely the same means of obtaining information. The result of this might be, that the two Committees would make reports of an opposite character, and then he could wish to know what part was the House to act (*Cries of No.*) If he understood the motion, the object of it was to obtain another Committee, but as this new Committee, like the former, could not have the power of examining witnesses on oath, he could not perceive that any benefit would be likely to arise from such a proceeding. In every former case, where a Borough had been thrown open, it has been proved that a great majority of the voters were corrupt. In the present instance this had not been proved, but there had been a good deal of loose surmise, and a great deal of gossip and tittle-tattle, as was common, on the occasion of a contested election, but nothing has been positively proved against the great body of the voters. Under these circumstances, he trusted the House would not go farther against the electors generally whatever steps they might feel themselves called upon to take in order to punish particular individuals.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer (and he feared it was the only point on which they could agree) that the question was of great importance to the character of that House. If ever there were a period when it was more important than at any other to keep good faith with the public, it was the present. He was sorry to hear the Right Hon. Gentleman speak with levity of the gossip and tittle-tattle of a contested election, in a case where there had been such scandalous and infamous corruption. The present motion did not go, as the Right Hon. Gentleman supposed, to disfranchise the borough, but merely to declare that a *prima facie* case was made out for further inquiry. When the Right Hon. Gentleman opposed himself to this, he seemed to forget that within these few years another election had been declared void at the same place and for the same reason that had caused the last Members to lose their seats. But then the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would be re-trying the question decided by the Election Committee. He (Sir J. M.) maintained it would be no such a thing. The Election Committee had closed for ever on the question which had been referred to it, but that had transpired incidentally, which made it a proper question to be entertained, whether the general state of the Borough of Penryn ought not to be in some way altered. The objection which the Right Hon. Gentleman had seemed to urge against the practice of the Committees of that House, on account of their not examining Members on oath, was an objection to the constitution of Parliament, and went to declare that mode of obtaining information which had been resorted to by them and their ancestors as inefficient. Against the doctrine that Parliamentary proceedings should not be founded on evidence such as they had been accustomed to receive, because it was not given on oath, he must enter his protest. The late Committee appointed to inquire into one abuse, had incidentally become acquainted with a system of corruption into which they had no business to inquire, any further than as it was connected with that particular election. He did not say this at present was sufficient to disfranchise the borough, but it became a fair question, whether the House should not inquire if other matter might not be found that would justify them in transferring, from the present Electors to others, that franchise which had been so grossly abused. He should most heartily vote for the motion.

Mr. A. WRIGHT said that very early in the Committee, so early as on the second day of the inquiry, he had heard more than one Gentleman talk as if the borough were to be disfranchised.—(The Hon. Member spoke in so low a tone, that we could not understand whether he opposed or supported the motion.)

Mr. F. DOUGLAS was prepared to go the full length of the Hon. Baronet who proposed the motion. He was less of a reformer than most of those who sat near him. But on that very ground he was the more anxious, when an isolated case of this kind came forward, that so fit an opportunity of correcting an abuse should not be passed over. The greatest practical corruption in the system of our representation was the smaller close borough. He could not agree with those who talked of the corruption in the case of this borough not having been proved to be general. But to justify the House in proceeding farther, it was not necessary that the corruption should have been proved before the Committee to be universal. In the case of Cricklade, which was one of the leading cases on his subject, the corruption had not been proved to be universal.

Sir F. BURDETT said he could not partake of that virtuous indignation at a practice which was carried on to as great an extent in every other borough in the kingdom as in this unfortunate borough of Penryn.—(*No, no! from all sides of the House.*) Those who were present in the House about ten years ago, when a charge was made against one of his Majesty's Ministers, and who recollect that the House on that occasion refused to institute a general inquiry into the corruptions of the borough system, must recollect that it was then stated in the House that the existence of these corrupt practices was as open as the sun at noon-day. It was therefore notorious that all the boroughs in the kingdom were in the same situation with respect to these corrupt practices as the borough of Penryn. Therefore all declarations of abhorrence at these practices were merely *speciosa verba re iustitia*. He could not agree to single out this one borough for the vengeance of the House, when all others were in the very same situation. If the evil was admitted, its generality must also be admitted, and they should adopt some general measure. He would ask those Gentlemen who said “No” to his assertion that the corruption was general, whether there was less of it in Old Sarum than in Penryn? In short, Mr. Swann might say to every Member of the House that he was as guilty as himself—*mutato nomine de te fabula narratur*. Yet he must be declared so highly culpable, and the bare mention of the offence must rouse the indignation of every Member. From the evidence before the Committee, it appeared that the price of a vote in Penryn was only 20*l.* which was very moderate—not above the usual market-price of 2500*l.* for a seat. If this was an evil, there should a general inquiry, and for want of that the character of the House was lost in the country. He therefore could not agree to take any further step against this borough, nor could he agree to the measure which had been adopted towards Mr. Swann. If the borough system was to continue, he would rather have boroughs openly saleable. He knew many Gentlemen who would very willingly give 4000*l.* or 5000*l.* for a seat in the House, for the sake of an opportunity to propose measures which they believed would be for the general advantage.—(*Laughter.*)

Mr. BRANDE said he would not yield to the Hon. Baronet who spoke last, nor to any other person, in his zeal for a parliamentary reform, but he must protest against his doctrines. He was most anxious that a thorough reform should take place in our representative system. And he really believed, that before this time some effectual measure would have been adopted towards effecting such a reform, had it not been for the wild and visionary scheme which the Hon. Baronet had been instrumental in obtruding on the House, and on the country. (*Loud cheering.*)—But when such things were proposed under the name of Reform, all rational persons were deterred from the pursuit of that object by the odd, violent, and extravagant plan proposed under its name.—(*Much cheering.*)—He was not of those, who, because no general measure was adopted, would refuse the reformation of a particular part of the system.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—But did the Chancellor of the Exchequer think that because the Committee had decided upon the merits of the last Election, that the House was precluded from revising the subject? All that the Committee had to inquire into was the last Election; and they had wisely rejected all evidence that went beyond the mere object of their inquiry. But, nevertheless, enough had come out on that investigation to satisfy the House that they must proceed farther.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained. He said he had no objection to postpone the issuing of the writ.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. BEAUMONT spoke shortly for the Amendment.

Mr. MARTIN said, that his principal objection to the motion was that it tended to a Parliamentary Reform of the worst species. He was more disposed to the proposal of the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett), that if any inquiry was necessary, it should be a general one. He thought that no Member who had ever voted against Parliamentary Reform could vote for further inquiry into this case. No general corruption had been proved against the borough, and it was unjust to punish the many for the transgressions of the few. He should therefore vote against any such proposal, considering it a premature Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. BANKES agreed that in the cases where gross and palpable corruption was proved against the great body of electors, disfranchisement was the best practical mode of effecting a moderate Reform. But it was impossible to resolve on the best mode of proceeding in this case, without considering how they had acted in others of the same kind. To the delay in issuing the writ he had no objection. But he was not aware of any precedent for appointing a second Committee to inquire into a case of this kind; and he was not willing to proceed to such a measure unless he saw his way plainly before him.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT thought that the House was bound to proceed further in this matter. The hand-bills which had been produced went to affect the great body of the electors. If it were contended that the House, by the report of this Committee, was precluded from proceeding further, it would go to this—that the House would abdicate the right of proceeding farther in every case, unless, in the return of one individual member at one individual election, evidence of corruption against the whole body of the electors could be proved. It appeared in this case, that meetings were held by great bodies of the electors to offer themselves for sale. The cry was—"Has Mr. Swann given the breakfast?"—"No." "Do you think he will give you the breakfast?"—"No." "Down with Mr. Swann, then!" It was the cry—"Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"—(Laughter.) No vote unless the breakfast, and the twenty-four pounds a man. If was a case in which the House was bound to proceed further, and to vindicate itself from the aspersions of protecting corruption.

Mr. CAREW, as a Member of the Committee, begged to say a few words. It appeared that Mr. Swann had endeavoured to reform the corruption which had prevailed in this borough. This displeased the Electors, and they sent to London for a new candidate, the report of whose wealth excited their hopes. When this new candidate came down, Mr. Swann was obliged to have recourse to the old system. He appeared in public, and held up a large bag of money, calling out—"Here is plenty of money, my boys, but I must not give it you myself, or I might be turned out of the House." But he beckoned his agent into a room, and the money was afterwards distributed. Mr. Anderton, the other candidate, then circulated a hand-bill, declaring that Mr. Swann had been guilty of notorious and public bribery, and that all votes given to him were thrown away. Mr. Swann returned the compliment, and published a similar bill against Mr. Anderton. The bribery oath had not been administered; and, indeed, it was well known, that in the boroughs of Cornwall if any Candidate was so impolitic as to require an elector to take the bribery oath, he would be sure to lose his election. These were the facts which came out before the Committee.

Mr. WYNNE begged the House to observe, that not only in the present case, but in 1807, gross corruption had been proved against this borough—more gross than any ever proved, which had not been followed up by any measure for a disfranchisement. He admired, that taking the minutes of evidence before the Committee as they now stood, there was not sufficient ground for directly proceeding to legislation upon the subject. But there was enough on those minutes to call for further inquiry. The arrangement of the Honourable Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) was that, because in a case ten years ago the House had refused to institute a general inquiry into abuses of this nature, that therefore in the present case no inquiry should be made; that because the House had rejected such a proposal so many years ago, therefore it should now refuse to vindicate its honour. But the Hon. Baronet went farther. He said that Mr. Swann had done no more than was done by every Member in the House, and might say of every man now present, *matute nomine de te fabula narratur*. This was a gross calumny

against the House.—(Hear, hear!) It was utterly false.—(Hear, hear!) The Hon. Baronet might speak for himself, for he best knew how far his own case resembled that of Mr. Swann.—(Loud cheering.) But to say that every Member in the House had been guilty of such practices, was a calumny. As far as regarded himself, he must say it was wholly false.—(Much cheering.) And looking round on both sides of the House he saw many Hon. Members for whom he would venture to say, that the assertion as against them was calumnious and false.—(Cheering.)

Sir F. BURDETT.—"The Hon. Gentleman who just sat down says, that I accused every Member in the House of corruption. That was not my statement. I said that every Member for a rotten borough had been as guilty as Mr. Swann.—(No, no, from all sides of the House.) If the Hon. Member, or any other, says that I made a different statement, I say he says what is false!"

Mr. WYNNE—"I certainly did understand most distinctly that the Hon. Baronet made the charge generally against all the Members of the House." (Yes, yes, from all sides of the House, and cheering.)

Mr. V. BLAKE said a few words in so low a tone as to be inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. CALVERT said, that as the Hon. Baronet, (Sir F. Burdett) had confirmed his charge as against Boroughs, he must say if he included the Borough of Southwark, the charge was false. (Hear, hear!)

Sir F. BURDETT said, after his former disavowal, it was hard to be thus personally called upon. He alluded only to rotten boroughs.

Sir R. WILSON rose with much warmth and exclaimed, that if any thing had been said which could be construed into an imputation against the borough of Southwark, he (Sir R. Wilson) would not have suffered it to pass.—(Loud laughter.)—He wished for a general reform, but could not agree to pass over so flagrant an instance as the borough of Penryn, though a general measure could now be carried.

Sir C. BURRELL said he would agree to fix the time for issuing the writ to a fortnight.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that as the Hon. Baronet (Sir Burrell), had agreed to make the period of delay only a fortnight instead of a month, it entirely obviated his objection to the motion.

The motion of Sir C. Burwell was then agreed to.

Sir C. BURRELL then moved—"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into certain corrupt practices alleged to exist previous to, and at the late election for, the borough of Penryn."

Mr. BANKES wished to know if a Select Committee was intended. He hoped the motion would not now be pressed, but that the debate would be adjourned to an early day. But if the motion was now pressed upon the House, he must dissent, and take the sense of the House upon it. He moved as an amendment, that the debate be postponed till Wednesday.

Lord C. CHURCHILL protested against any adjournment of the debate on this motion.

Mr. F. DOUGLAS wished the House to decide upon the motion immediately.

Mr. TIERNEY said he would be glad to hear any good reason for adjourning the debate. There were only two modes by which the inquiry could be made, by a select Committee, or a Committee of the whole House. He was for the latter mode.

Mr. BANKES said, there were four modes—the two mentioned by the Right Hon. Gentleman and two others, namely, to have a Bill brought in at once for the disfranchisement of the Borough, and to introduce the inquiry on it, or to have any inquiry at the Bar. He had no purpose to serve by wishing the adjournment of the debate further than that he wished to consider the subject deliberately.

Mr. TIERNEY explained.

After a few words from Mr. Smith, of Cambridge; Sir J. MACINTOSH, and Mr. WYNNE, the debate was adjourned to Wednesday.

On the motion of Mr. WYNNE the further consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Penryn Election was postponed till this day se'night.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

The House was closed till five o'clock, during the ballots for the Committees on the Tamworth and Nottingham Election Petitions.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Westminster against the renewal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. This Petition was, the Learned Gentleman said, signed by a number of respectable Tradesmen, and entitled to due attention. He did not, however, he must observe, at all agree with the Petitioners as to the propriety of repealing the Act alluded to, while he fully concurred with them in thinking that, that Act required revision and amendment. But he was decidedly of opinion that the principle of this law should be preserved. Yet as the execution of that principle required that the Court appointed to carry it into effect should be generally sitting, it was desirable to provide by every possible means for the improvement of the machinery of that Court, and especially to guard against any facility for the release or encouragement of fraudulent debtors. To these points the Committee about to be proposed by his Learned Friend, the Attorney General, would no doubt direct its most diligent inquiry; and to the consideration of that Committee all the Petitions would of course be referred which had been laid before the House upon this subject.

On the motion that the Petition should lie on the Table,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL rose and observed, that it was the intention of his Learned Friend the Attorney-General, to move for the appointment of a Committee to consider this subject, with all the Petitions concerning it which had been received by the House; and that it never was by any means his object to propose the renewal of the law alluded to, in its present state. But his Learned Friend (the Attorney-General), he was enabled to say, concurred fully in the opinion just expressed by his Learned Friend on the other side, as to the justice and necessity of preserving the principle of the Insolvent Act. This indeed he found to be the impression of all men of good feeling and sound intellect. All that appeared to be looked for by reflecting men on all sides was, the correction of the deficiencies which were understood to belong to the law in its present shape. Upon an investigation of these deficiencies before a Committee, and upon the introduction of any amendments required, he had no doubt that the law would be found to operate with due regard to the fair claims of both the honest Creditor and the unfortunate Debtor.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN rose, he said, only to express a hope that upon the Committee which it was the intention of the Attorney General to propose, care would be taken to appoint some commercial, mercantile, or practical men. For he was sorry to say that among Gentlemen of a different description he did not witness much sympathy with the interests or wishes of the trading community upon this subject. What he had to urge with regard to the character and operation of the Insolvent Act, the worthy Alderman said he would reserve for the occasion when the question would come regularly before the House.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented two Petitions, praying that the Insolvent Act should not be allowed to expire, the one from the Debtors confined in Lancaster Castle, and the other from the prisoners in the King's Bench. The first Petition the Learned Gentleman said, was drawn up with great moderation. It admitted that great improvements might be made in the law, and expressed a wish that every provision should be made to guard against fraud, but earnestly prayed that for the sake of humanity and justice, the principle of the measure might not be departed from. The second Petition admitted that some amendments might be necessary in this law, but alleged, that great exaggerations had gone abroad with regard to the abuses said to have taken place under its administration, and particularly as to the amount of the sums for which debtors had been released since its enactment, as well as with respect to the amount of the property which such debtors had surrendered their creditors. This exaggeration the Petitioners expressed their ability to prove upon due investigation.

Mr. BROUGHAM, adverting to what had been said by the Honourable Member for Carlisle, namely, that every one of the Petitioners from Mary-le-bone parish, comprising between 14 and 1,500 persons had suffered from the operation of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, observed that the Honourable Baronet must be under a mistake in making that assertion, as a vast number of the signa-

tures to that Petition were, it appeared, from persons who were not at all in trade. He therefore wished to correct the error into which the Honourable Baronet had fallen.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that the Petition alluded to, by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman was signed by many shopkeepers and tradesmen, and that every one of a deputation from the Petitioners which had called upon him on the subject, had assured him that he had suffered some fraud through the Insolvent Acts. But he could go further, and say that he had never conversed with a man of property upon the subject, who had not complained of being defrauded by these Acts. Debtors had indeed become so cavalier in consequence of these Acts, that when pressed by any creditor for payment, nothing was so common as to say, "I'll give you a bill for three months on Lord Redesdale." But the execution of this law was almost as exceptionable as its provisions. What would the House think of the Clerk of the Court, for carrying this law into effect, being appointed the universal Assignee, or Treasurer of the debtors released, and of no dividend, as he understood, having ever been paid to any creditors.

Mr. WAITHMAN rose to give notice of a motion, but on the Speaker's observing that there was a motion before the House, the Worthy Alderman resumed his seat.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that the Honourable Baronet (Sir J. Graham) was completely misinformed with regard to the Clerk of the insolvent Court, who, so far from being the universal, was only the provisional assignee of the Debtors, to which place he was appointed by the Learned Serjeant, who presided in that Court, with a view to take care of any property which might be surrendered by, or found in the possession of any debtors at the time of their release. But the moment the creditors of any debtor appointed an assignee, such property was given up to them by this provisional assignee, who had, within the last twelve months, received property of that description to the amount of no less than 15,000*l.*, all of which would, of course, have been expended in prison, if it were not for the Insolvent Acts. It was therefore an error to denominate this Officer an universal assignee, as he was merely such a provisional assignee as was generally appointed under a statute of bankruptcy, until the creditors themselves selected their own assignees. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman concluded with expressing his hope that the merits of this case would be fully inquired into by the Committee, for the appointment of which it was his intention to move, and his wish that Gentlemen would abstain from discussing the question until the Report of that Committee should be laid before the House, as any previous discussion was but too likely to be founded upon imperfect evidence or partial views.

Mr. BROUGHAM concurred with his Learned Friend who had just sat down, in deprecating any premature discussion upon this subject. For as it was agreed on all sides that inquiry was necessary with regard to the character and operation of the law alluded to, it was obviously proper to postpone discussion until all the details and evidence likely to be adduced before the Committee, about to be proposed, should be fully investigated, and until the result of that investigation should be communicated to the House by the Report of the Committee.

The Hon. G. LAMB observed, that undoubtedly great abuses had taken place under the Insolvent Acts, but yet, he believed, that those abuses were not so considerable as some Gentlemen appeared to think. He was of opinion, however, that the law required amendment, while he was satisfied that its principle ought to be preserved. He agreed with his Learned Friend as to the propriety of postponing discussion upon this subject until the proposed Committee should have made its Report, and he hoped and trusted that the consequence of that Report would be the adoption of a measure equally calculated to secure the interest of the honest creditor, and to save the honest but unfortunate debtor from unmerited suffering, (*hear!*).

Both Petitions were ordered to lie on the Table.

CEYLON CIVIL APPOINTMENT,—JULY 24, 1819.

His Excellency The Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment in His Majesty's Civil Service in Ceylon.

Barry St. Leger, Esq. to be First Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office; Date of Appointment 1st August 1819.

J. RODNEY, Chief Sec. to Govt

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The paragraph at the close of the *Strictures* contained in the *India Gazette* of yesterday, on the subject of our publishing a Letter, animadverting on its inconsistency, which says,—"Should this subject be renewed in the *Calcutta Journal*, we shall not reply to any observations that may appear. We have no ambition to enter into a literary controversy with its Editor, &c."—renders it necessary for us to maintain silence, as it would be ungenerous to provoke discussions where such a pre-determined unwillingness to enter into them is expressed.

There is otherwise much in the *Strictures*, that we should take upon ourselves to refute and to deny, more particularly that which speaks of an atonement for transgressing, in a spirit of meekness and repentance far different from that which directs our public writings. We feel that the spirit by which ALL our acts are guided, is a love of truth, justice, order, and consistency, and we never identify ourselves with correspondents, as we should be sorry to publish under a feigned name, what we were ashamed to affix our own to; nor do we, as we believe at least, make mischievous use of the discretion with which we are entrusted.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Humsnabad, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of G. Webb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 55th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Coel, on the 12th instant, the Lady of Captain G. D. Aguilar, 13th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Condapilly, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain Stewart, 2d Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Colonel Monat, of a Daughter.

At Verdaichellum, on the 12th instant, the Lady of George Gowan, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Vizagapatam, on the 23d June, the Lady of Henry Taylor, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th instant, Mrs. Miller, of a still-born Son.

DEATHS.

On the 29th instant, at his House in Jaun Bazar, Lieutenant Frederick Anstice, of the 17th N. I. aged 29 years. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous procession of friends, by whom his loss is deeply and sincerely deplored.

At Fort William, on the 28th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant James Robins, of the Madras Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 20th instant, Mr. Charles Pritchard, aged 28 years.

At Camanore, on the 8th instant, Captain J. C. Hurdia, of the 19th Native Infantry—greatly regretted.

At Madras, on the 14th instant, Jane, the wife of Mr. Edward Ranken, sincerely regretted.

On the 16th instant, Anne, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant H. Mackenzie, of the Artillery, aged 5 days.

At Diadizul, on the 15th instant, Major E. P. Stevenson, of the 4th Native Volunteer Battalion.

At Corallam, on the 8th instant, Captain W. Biss, of the 24th Regt. Native Infantry.

At Nagpore, on the 25th of July, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Munt, C. B. of the 6th Light Cavalry.

At Kilpauk, on the 8th instant, Henry John Peter, Son of Captain Jourdan, 10th N. I. aged 15 months.

On the 30th July, Lieutenant and Quarter Master Kippen, of the 19th Native Infantry.

On his way to Jaulnah, on the 22d July, Lieutenant J. D. Sutton, of the 21st Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 29th instant, Mr. James Tulloh, aged 44 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
30 Elizabeth	British	R. H. Gibson	Madras	Aug. 16

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
30 Wiodermere	British	A. Williams	Liverpool

Printed at the Union Press, in Gavstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.



Nautical Notices.

The ship *Elizabeth*, Captain R. H. Gibson, from Madras the 16th of August, arrived in the River yesterday. Passengers—Lieutenant R. Inverarity and Mr. J. Bennett, from Madras; Lieutenant F. D. L. Davies, from Penang.

His Majesty's ship *Dauntless* will take her departure from the New Anchorage, for Trincomalle, in two or three days.

The Honorable Company's ships *Windsor* and *General Kyd* sailed from Madras, for China, on the 12th instant. The *Edward Stretzell*, for Vizagapatam, left it on the 13th. The list of passengers by these ships will be found in its usual place.

The following extract, from the log of the Governor Petrie, has been kindly handed us; the fact is modestly stated, and certainly deserves notice.

Latitude observed at Noon, 18° 36'

Longitude per Sun and Moon, very good sights, 71° 30'

Sounded ground, 50 fathoms.

Saturday, July 31, 1819.

At 2° 30' passed over a patch of discoloured water, lying in a N. E. and S. W. direction, about a quarter of a mile in length, and half a cable's length in breadth; hauled out to the westward, hove the lead, and had 16 fathoms water, hard bottom; two round patches also appeared in this discoloured water, of a reddish colour, apparently very shoal water; kept our course again. After getting into clear water, hove the lead, and had 45 fathoms. From this time steered E. by N. 72 miles, and made Kenery, bearing E. by N. 4 N. distant about 10 miles. [Bom. Gaz.]

Passengers.

Passengers by the *General Kyd*.

Major Bircham, His Majesty's 30th Regiment, for England—Captain J. Reddie, for Penang—James Taylor, Esq. for England.

By the *Windsor*.

Mrs. Jourdan; Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. G. Jourdan of the 10th Native Infantry, for England—J. Blackburn, Esq. J. Shaw, Esq. and Mr. C. F. Miller, for China.

By the *Edward Stretzell*.

Mrs. Ormsby, Miss Greig, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Smith, Miss Underwood, Miss Keating, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Trotter, Dr. Kippen, Mr. Read, and three Children.

Commercial Reports.

Liverpool, April 17.

Cotton—Our market continued very steady during the early part of the week, and on the 14th the demand became very brisk, so that an advance of 1d. per lb. was given in some instances; the sales were 11,200 bags, and the arrivals only 3,663 bags; yesterday, however, in consequence of the failure of a considerable house in Manchester, the demand was in a great measure suspended, and it was difficult to make sales at a reduction of even 1d. per lb. from the previous prices.

London, April 20.

Cotton—In the early part of last week there were extensive buyers of Cotton, both for export and on speculation; the holders would not sell except at an advance of 1d. per lb.; in several instances the improvement was realised; the sales were not, however, extensive, owing to the advance asked by holders. The purchases were about 1500 packages, viz. 100 Pernams 20d. a few Maranhams 17d. picked Bahias 19d. 130 fair clean Demerara 15d. to 16d. a few fair Berbice 14d. refuse 7d. seedy West India 12d. good Tobago 14d. and 15d. 30 picked Boweds, in bond, 14d. 100 good quality 18d. and 13d. and in the Warehouse 50 ordinary Surats 6d. 500 good 8d. and 400 Bengals very ordinary at 5d. and pretty good 6d.

